Sab School Boy - C. C. Smith

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER
AND EASTERN CHRONICLE.

"WERE ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIX'D,—THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND, VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR END, HOW SOON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL, AND ERROR, FRAUD AND SUPERSTITION FAIL."

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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

[From the Universalist Expositor.]

he comparative amount of Evidence required by the doctrines of Endless Misery and Universal Salvation.

To produce a firm persuasion of its uth, in a reasonable mind, which reires the most unequivocal, and the eatest amount of evidence, the docne of endless misery, or, that of univerl salvation? This is a question, to the riter, at least, of very high importance, d one, too, which he does not recollect have seen particularly discussed. It is question, he is aware, which demands a ore critical and extended examination an he has leisure, or ability, to give it; t in the hope of being in some degree eful to the readers of the Expositor, we opose to throw out a few hints upon it in e following article.

With respect to the existence of God, supernatural revelation from him, and e doctrines which it inculcates, we all valk by faith, and not by sight.' These e subjects not tangible, nor capable of cular demonstration. We never saw, or heard, nor handled God, in whom we elieve; and have therefore, no knowledge him through the medium of our natul senses. We have had no personal equaintance with the reputed authors of e books of Scripture, and do not posively know, therefore, that these books e their productions, or, that there ever ere such men in existence.

Neither Moses, nor the prophets, nor e apostles, were seen, by us, when enged in the composition of the works hich are attributed to them, respectively d of course, we have no assurance from tual observation, that the whole are not e forgeries of some unknown period.—e have no means of determining by the tural senses, that the peculiar doctrines culcated by revelation are not all false, that the hopes which they awaken, are t visionary and groundless.

We have not made the tour of eternity, r have any of us seen a map of it, of disputed authority and accuracy; and erefore, we cannot determine by these eans, nor by any ordinary means, that an exists there at all, or, if he does, ether he is happy or miserable, or, ether his condition be changeless or angeable. These things, and many hers, relating to this subject, we do not sitate to acknowledge. In these cases, in multitudes of others, of a secular aracter, the nature of the subjects does t admit of this sort of evidence.

But still, in conceding these points, we not mean to admit, nor does the conssion imply, that our faith in the existnce of God, of a supernatural revelation, d of a future, happy existence, is witht competent evidence. Though we ve none from actual observation, and one which is tangible, if I may so express myself, we have proof of another nd, which is as strong, as unequivocal, d as satisfactory, to our minds, and we ink to every unprejudiced mind, which s made itself master of the subject, as at which we derive in ordinary cases, rough the medium of the natural senses. deed, we have, it is believed, all the oof which the nature of the subject, or any subject of a similar character, can ssibly, or at least, reasonably, admit.

But it is not my present object to go to an examination of the evidences of e divine existence, of the inspiration d truth of the scriptures, nor of the ctrines which they teach: in other words is not the design of this article to prove at there is a God, that the Bible is a velation from him, nor that man will ex-, either happy or miserable, in a state ter the present. As all Christians are greed on these points, I assume them as ue in this discussion.

My inquiries will relate to the amount evidence necessary to produce, in a asonable mind, a firm belief in one, or e other, of two doctrines, which the bevers in its inspiration and truth, suppose e Bible to teach. I allude to the docne of endless misery, and that of unirsal salvation. The latter of these, I mly believe to be the truth of God plainrevealed in the Scriptures. The great dy, however, of the Christian world bove, or, profess to believe, the former. w for the sake of illustration let us perit these opposite systems of faith to and as hypotheses. Neither of them, e have seen, is susceptible of proof rough the medium of the natural senses. hey rest, respectively, on evidence cogzable by a different tribunal—by the ason and understanding of man, and by ese only.

This tribunal, however, it should be reembered, has not the power, neither is its province, to create the truth of either f these doctrines, nor the evidences by hich it is supported; but to decide upn their admissibility and competence.

The truth of any system, or, of any part f a system of faith, and the evidence, r lack of evidence, for its support, are ubjects entirely extraneous to the powers f the human mind, and exist wholly indeendent of them. It is the office of these powers to examine the evidence adduced for the support of any controverted proposition; to judge of its applicableness, and then, to determine whether it be of such a kind, and of such an amount, as to remove all reasonable doubts from the mind. If such be the result, the proposition is proved, and as indisputably proved, so far as the convictions of the mind are concerned, as it could be were it susceptible of a mathematical demonstration. We should be as effectually secured against the influence of suspense, or indecision, in the one case as in the other.

Now with respect to the doctrines of interminable misery and universal salvation, the evidence, at least, the main evidence, that without which all other kinds would be utterly inapplicable and incompetent, must be furnished, if furnished at all, by a supernatural revelation from God.—The volume of nature, and the book of human reason, afford no indubitable and decisive proofs of the one or the other.—They may, and unquestionably do, exhibit many indications of a very encouraging character; they may awaken many animating, and some very sanguine hopes; but they can decide nothing. They are splendid and masterly productions, and furnish much important information on a vast variety of topics; but they have no chapter particularly devoted to the illustration of man's eternal happiness, or misery. By the necessity of the case then, we are driven to the law and the testimony of Heaven. By these, the deficiency must be supplied, if supplied at all. It can be derived from no other source.

Let us suppose, then, that the Bible is a revelation from God; that it contains a disclosure of his will and purposes respecting the final destination of man; and, that he designed, in giving it, to furnish us with such evidence of the doctrine of endless misery of some men, or, of the endless happiness of all, as the nature of the cases, respectively, demanded; to which of these doctrines, should we naturally suppose he would attach the greater amount, and the more direct and unequivocal kind of evidence? Is it not a most obvious fact that the less probable doctrine demands the greater amount of evidence, and the more probable doctrine, the less amount? Which then, let me ask, appears to be, under the divine government, the more probable, the truth of endless misery, or, of universal salvation?—Which of these doctrines is the more in accordance with our natural convictions of the intentions and dealings of the almighty and all-merciful Being who made us, and who has hitherto protected and blessed us?

He is our Father, and the father and friend of all mankind. In nature and providence, at least, he is 'good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works.' He opened the fountains from which numberless streams of security and comfort flow around us and within us. Is it probable, then that when all these shall cease to flow in death, he will open others of unmixed and unending anguish and wo? Is it not more probable, from all we know of God, that when the fountains of time dry up, he will open for us as good, or better ones in eternity? These are questions of high importance. They involve a point of doctrine on which, it is believed, Christians of all communions are much in the habit of erring. It is an obvious fact, though rarely permitted to have its just influence in discussions of this sort, that if two things are affirmed of God, or of any other being, one of which exactly corresponds with his general character, and the uniform tenor of his conduct, and the other decidedly opposes them, and all we have ever seen or known of him, it necesssrily requires a much greater amount of evidence to produce a belief of the latter than of the former. Ordinary proof, and the usual quantity, are sufficient in the one case, but they are obviously insufficient in the other.

Now, is not the doctrine of endless holiness and happiness much more consistent with the acknowledged nature and will of God, and with all we have seen or known of him in his works, than that of endless sin and misery? And are not the final holiness and happiness of all men, much more consistent with our natural convictions of the nature and will, and works, of the great and good God, than the endless sin and misery of the greater part, or, even of one? Nothing presents itself to my mind with greater claims to certainty.

It is admitted on all hands, that all the perfections of God are properly infinite. His wisdom and power and goodness, are without beginning, without limits, and without end. They are inherent properties of his nature, and will remain such, without the least abatement or variation, through interminable ages. Now with this view of God, a proposition which attributes weakness to him, must require a far greater amount of evidence to produce belief in it, than one which ascribes to him the natural effects of omnipotence. The one is natural, the other unnatural. The one is probable, the other improbable, and obviously impossible.

So of his wisdom and goodness; if a proposition, or a doctrine, ascribe to him acts which are plainly foolish and malevolent, it must require very extraordinary proof indeed to make a reasonable mind believe it. A much less amount of evidence would produce, in the same mind, a firm faith in deeds which were the natural results of wisdom and benevolence. Now as God is almighty and infinitely wise, he can make all men holy and happy if he will; and, as he is infinitely good, he must, from his own nature, it would seem, be disposed to do it.

From the foregoing remarks, it follows, inevitably, that the doctrine of endless misery requires for its support a much greater amount of evidence, and evidence too, of a much more extraordinary character, than that of universal salvation, because the former is contrary to our natural convictions of the divine perfections, and the latter in perfect accordance with them. This is a point of great consequence, and ought to be closely examined, and well understood. It is usually viewed in quite a different, and, therefore, erroneous light.

The heresy of eternal damnation has been so long, and so generally, prevalent, that the burden of proof has, by common consent, been thrown on the other side of the question. The doctrine of endless misery is every where assumed as the truth, and the advocate of universal salvation is called upon to marshal an enormous amount of plain, unequivocal proof, or, give up his faith. Now by the foregoing discussion it has been shown clearly, and I think conclusively, that this course is wrong,—that it reverses the natural order of things. It violates a rule, the correctness of which is as obvious as the sun at noon day, and, which is uniformly followed in all other cases, viz. that the more probable side of a proposition should be assumed as true, till the other is indubitably proved. According to this obvious and universal rule, the doctrine of universal salvation ought to be taken for granted, until that of endless misery is shown to be true by an overwhelming amount of the most explicit and irrefragable testimony.

But this has never been done, and never will be done. The great amount of clear and explicit evidence is found, on examination, to be on the side of universal salvation; while the opposite doctrine, which demands a much greater, is found, on inquiry, to have much less amount, and that drawn from different and parabolical passages, which, by the fairest rules of construction and interpretation, have been shown to afford it no support at all.

The view I have taken of this subject, will be strengthened and confirmed by a reference to some cases by way of illustration. The history of Napoleon Bonaparte is before the world. The astonishing powers of his mind, especially as a warrior, and the splendor of his military achievements, are acknowledged by all nations. His martial exploits are familiar to our children. Now should a historian rise up and affirm that Napoleon was weak and cowardly; that he had no knowledge of military tactics, and no ambition to know them; that he was frequently repulsed and routed by a handful of raw troops, when at the head of a numerous and well-disciplined army—it would require very extraordinary, and a very uncommon amount of evidence, to make us believe him, because his assertions would be in direct opposition to the known character and career of the man.

We are acquainted with the character of Howard the Philanthropist. He immortalized his name by deeds of benevolence. His life and his fortune were spent in prisons and dungeons, in unwearied efforts to meliorate the condition of their unfortunate inmates. Now, what kind, and what sum, of evidence would be sufficient to produce a firm belief, in a reasonable mind, acquainted with his history that Howard all along cherished a secret determination to rivet more firmly the chains, and to augment the sufferings, of a majority of those he visited?

But a little time since, the story of a glorious revolution in France reached us. It told us that the illustrious Lafayette instantly ranged himself with the champions of liberty and the rights of man, and we readily believed the account. It was precisely what we should have expected, in such a crisis, from the prince of patriots and of civil freedom in the old world. But what evidence, kind readers, would have been sufficient to have produced an undoubted belief of an opposite account of him?

Once more and I have done. Suppose some one should write a learned commentary on the life of Washington, the father of his country, and the friend of his race, and attempt to prove, from certain passages in it, that during the whole revolutionary struggle, he was intriguing with the minions of the British king to effect the subjugation of eight out of the thirteen united colonies! What amount of evidence would be necessary to support such an allegation? Would a vast sum of the most explicit and unequivocal proof be demanded? Indeed, would it not be utterly impossible to produce, in the mind of an American, a belief in an assertion so obviously unfounded and slanderous? It most assuredly would. But let us not forget that the belief of such imputations as I have now supposed, would form but a faint absurdity when compared with that of believing that endless misery will be inflicted, or, permitted, by that God 'who will have all men to be saved and to come to the knowledge of the truth;' and, 'who doeth according to his own will in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth.' S. S.

[From the Herald of Truth.*]

A Report of the Debates in the Presbytery of Philadelphia, a a special meeting, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 30th of November, and continued on the 1st and 2nd of December, 1830—80 *p. 8vo.*

We have read this report with attention, and propose to give our readers some account of it. The object of the special meeting of the Presbytery will be best explained by the introductory minute, and the resolutions which follow it.

Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1830. This day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Presbytery of Philadelphia met in the Session Room of the Second Presbyterian Church, a special meeting having been called by the Moderator, for the purpose of taking up and issuing the business specified in the following resolutions, adopted by the Synod of Philadelphia, at their session in Lancaster, Oct. 30, 1830, viz.

"1. *Resolved*, That the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in not allowing the examination of Mr. Barnes, in connexion with his printed sermon, previously to his reception as a member of the Presbytery, and especially before his installation as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, gave just ground of complaint to the minority.

"2. *Resolved*, That the complainants be referred back to the Presbytery of which they are members, with an injunction to that Presbytery to hear and decide on their objections to the orthodoxy of the sermon of Mr. Banes, and to take such order on the whole subject, as is required by a regard to the purity of the Church, and its acknowledged doctrines and order.

"The business was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Green, who presented a long minute in the form of a resolution, containing objections to the orthodoxy of the sermon; and moved that it be adopted as expressive of the sense of the Presbytery thereon."

The debate which ensued, and the motions and counter motions which were offered, prove that the Presbytery was divided into two opposing parties. The fact is admitted by many of the speakers.—One part, a very respectable minority, were strenuously opposed to the proceedings against their brother clergyman, proposed by Dr. Green. The other as warmly advocated them.

"Dr. *Ely* moved to postpone the consideration of the minute offered by Dr. Green that Presbytery may call upon the stated clerk for the charges against Mr. Barnes, which he was required to produce at the last meeting of the Presbytery.

"Dr. *Green* opposed this motion, on the ground that the Moderator of the former meeting had decided it to be out of order to take up the paper containing the charges; and that therefore the paper was not the property of the Presbytery."

After some hours spent in debating upon this motion, it was decided to be out of order. The motion of Dr. Green again recurred.

Dr. *Ely* moved to postpone, in order to take up the following Resolution, viz:—'That this Presbytery cannot constitutionally and judicially hear objections against the *orthodoxy* of any sermon, preached and published by Mr. Banes, until some persons appear as his accusers, or until the Presbytery shall judge that common fame requires him to be arraigned for heresy.' If the Synod had ordered us to proceed unconstitutionally, we should not be bound to obey. I believe it is unconstitutional to move in any proceeding, unless in the usual form of process, and, therefore, I make this motion.

This motion was decided in the negative, by a vote of 22 against 26, which exhibits the relative strength of the parties. A similar motion was again made to postpone the consideration of Dr. Green's minute, as appears from the following extracts.

"Dr. *Ely* moved to postpone, in order to take up the following Resolution: 'That this Presbytery cannot entertain and act upon the paper introduced by Dr. Green, because it is virtually an indictment of Mr. Banes for heresy, until some persons appear as accusers.'"

Mr. *M'Calla.* I see there is a crusade to be brought against us—let us meet it."

"Mr. ——. Are we to be dogged in this way, without end?"

Dr. *Ely.* I think it my duty to oppose the measure attempted, as being unconstitutional, unscriptural, and unchristian. This motion is not the same as the former. If it is come to this issue, that Presbytery will try Mr. Barnes in an unconstitutional manner, I must wash my hands of it; and nothing that Mr. M'Calla will say shall hinder me. I confess, a hard look from Dr. Green does go through my heart, but Mr. M'Calla may say what he pleases—I care not for his speeches, and shall not reply to them."

Mr. *Engles.* I believe it to be the right of every member to act according to his best judgment—but Presbytery ought not to be subjected to this kind of proceeding. Dr. Ely has surely ingenuity enough to vary his motions. If such practices are countenanced, the same motion, in a new form, may be presented fifty or a hundred times. It is an insult to Presbytery so to repeat motions."

Dr. *Skinner.* I am sorry to stand charged with an intention to *insult* this judicatory. Nothing can be farther from our intentions. We believe conscientiously, that we are on constitutional ground, and ought to resist this proceeding. If we are wrong, let us be convinced of our error before we are taxed with *intentional insolence.* I believe we are right. The constitution prescribes a way of acting in these cases, and the General Assembly has confirmed our opinion."

"Dr. *M'Auley.* We had better all be free and open in stating our views. I never saw any good arise from reserve, or hindering the expression of sentiments.—Free discussion is like the safety valve in a steam boat, which relieves from too great pressure, and prevents a collapse. Surely, there is not such party spirit here, that we cannot reason on each other's arguments without indulging in personalities. For myself I will not be of a *party.* I am afflicted that this Presbytery takes the course it does. The Synod refers to us a certain business, and upon our coming together to consider it, Dr. Green introduces a paper, containing objections to this sermon, and contemplating the infliction of a heavy discipline, if the discourse should be condemned. No man has a right to bring here a *system*, so to speak, cut and dried. It was reasonable to expect that we should meet here, and exchange ideas, on the course to be pursued. Because Dr. Green produced this paper, it is urged, an opinion must be taken on it; and it is insisted that nothing else is in order. The practice of the General Assembly should be our guide, and is not such. Presbytery resolved to hear this paper read, but did not determine that this course must be pursued in the business. Why must we act on this? It is really a set of charges. Shall we be forced to adopt this manner of proceeding? There was no resolution as to *how* we must take up Mr. Barnes' sermons. I wish to act on the matter not as if pre-determined.—But now you have disfranchised Mr. Barnes; and your decision that he cannot vote, is a decision that he *is* at your bar for trial."

"*Dr. Green.* The gentleman disclaims an intention to make personal reflections, but I am implicated by his remarks."

"Mr. *M'Calla.* It must be plain to every body, that it has been decided to put the complainants out of the house; that it is the design of the other side to make a crusade against us. This is the intention of all these long speeches. Dr. M'Auley spoke until he could hardly bring one word after another. He said there was no profit to arise from hindering members from speaking—and he said *he* did not want to stop members from speaking; but he stopped Dr. Green. When Dr. M'Auley was in a majority, he thought it was very right to limit speeches. We remember the history of 1826. [Mr. Biggs called to order.]—Why didn't you call Dr. M'Auley to order? One M'Cauley's as good as another, whether he has the title of doctor to his name or not."

"Dr. M'Auley, when he was in the majority, talked of 'modest men' with a sneer. Now, he is against parties. We are all republicans, all federalists; and then our party is suppressed, and his has all in its hands. Against the opinion of Synod, he insists we have no right to examine this sermon. Their resolution sent to the members states the right. Yet Dr. Green has no right to propose to Presbytery.—No: Presbyters must mark out their own course. Now, who are the Presbytery? They must act by individuals. But all must come from Dr. M'Auley or his friends; else it is unconstitutional. And this is liberty! All is *right* on one side, all *oppression* on the other! We have not prevented speaking; *we* want liberty too, and never tried to repress Dr. M'Auley; we only want an equal right to debate the question submitted to us. Though Dr. Green is old and feeble, he is not to be kicked out of the house. The upshot of Dr. M'Auley's speech, is that Dr. Green had no right to make a motion. 'The ten men in the Philadelphian' thought that it was not regular even for an individual to review the sermon. Dr. M'Auley says the same of the Synod. Why irregular? *Because Dr. M'Auley says so.* He has chosen, however, to change his former opinion. Before, we were refused the right to prefer formal charges; and then Dr. M'Auley said, that if Mr. Barnes were a member of this Presbytery we would have the right."

"Dr. *M'Auley.* It is false. I never did, sir."

"Mr. *M'Calla.* What did you say?"

"Dr. *M'Auley.* I say it is false—it is not true."

"Mr. *M'Calla.* O sir! I understand your lingo."

"Mr. *Darling.* If the present mode of proceeding, as respects decorum, shall continue—if our deliberations be not conducted in a more solemn manner, it appears to me, our character as a judicatory of the Presbyterian Church must suffer. The question, which I heard yester-

day must be repeated: Are these men christians? Unless argument take the place of animadversion on individuals, our debates can be productive of no good.

"I am of no party. I am here to judge of the question presented, according to my conscience; and I cannot approve of the course proposed to be adopted.

"I have heard allusions to public sentiment, expressed as to our conduct. We have nothing to do with opinions out of doors, and ought not to be influenced by them. But if public opinion were our proper guide, it has long since pronounced such a course as this illegal. The advocates of this measure rank me as a friend of Mr. Barnes. I am not *his friend, right or wrong*, but free to give a just vote. I hope we are not to be divided into *squads*. This is no place to contend for victory—but to do justice. Every man accused has a right to know his accuser; this is a maxim in courts of justice, and the rule ought to hold in an ecclesiastical judicatory. There ought to be a responsible accuser. I speak to the point of order only. We can consistently take the course I propose."

Mr. *Latta*. I was not present at the former meetings of Presbytery, and know what took place at them, only from what I have read. I had no prejudice against Mr. Barnes, and my attention to his sermon was first attracted by a reviewer in the 'Philadelphian.' At the time of the stated meeting of Presbytery, I lay on the bed of pain, and was in a situation to weigh the importance of the doctrines of our faith, not expecting to rise from that bed. It was then I saw this sermon, and, when I read it, I thought I saw a blow aimed at the precious doctrines of atonement and justification by faith."

"Mr. *Barnes*. Such language is calculated to make an impression on the minds of Presbytery unfavorable to a fair judgment respecting my case, and I cannot therefore hear it in silence."

"Mr. *M'Calla*. Shall not Mr. Latta be allowed to speak? Dr. M'Auley was not interrupted."

"Mr. *Latta*. When I saw that it was said in this sermon, that Christ did not bear the penalty of the law, I was rejoiced to find some of my brethren had come forward to prevent the entry of error into the mother Presbytery of our Church. What improper motive could they expect to have imputed to them? Could any man impugn the motives of the venerable leader of this prosecution? Error is making inroads into the Presbyterian Church.

"I have long been intimately acquainted with the late pastor of the First Church, and I have heard it reported that he defends all the doctrines of this sermon. I will prove to you he would not. Would Dr. Wilson say that there was a compromise between justice and mercy? I regret that Dr. Wilson's name has been introduced. His sun is *now sitting in glory, and will soon beam in other climes*."

Mr. *Barnes*. As the question is one of order, I will say a few words upon it. It seems expected that I am to offer some remarks, and I do so now with a view to conciliate. I have never come to this Presbytery, without praying that I might be guided in my conduct here. Whatever be my views of the doctrine of atonement, I trust I have seen the beauty of the scheme of man's salvation, and of the religion we profess."

"Mr. *Bacon* I am anxious for pursuing the object, but will be strenuous for doing it lawfully. We are unwilling to proceed in an unlawful way. I was glad to hear it admitted, that the sermon is connected with Mr. Barnes, and that, every thing in relation to it, affects him. Dr. Green's motion presents Mr. Barnes as accused, but not in the proper form. All the proceeding yesterday was irregular; we ought to begin where the business was left."

"Mr. ——. Where was it left?"

"Mr. *Bacon*. I ask that the minute respecting it may be read."

"Mr. *M'Calla*. Moderator, I'll tell him where it was left. It was left *in the lurch*."

Dec. 1. Afternoon

Mr. *Patterson*. I join in protesting against trying this sermon alone. If the Presbytery of Philadelphia must be divided, let it be done. Some years ago, Synod was petitioned on this subject We have had much wrangling and quarreling; and, it is very well known that the difference is not so much about purity of doctrine, as purity of opinion. Members of this Presbytery have long been at variance on some points, but have been obliged to bear and forbear. For four or five meetings of the General Assembly, their aim has been to steer a middle course, not an exclusive one. In all Protestant Churches we find a high and a low church party. Four or five General Assemblies have endeavored to keep together, and not become exclusionists. If it must be so, let us divide, but in peace. Perhaps it would be more for the peace and good of the church. I am in favor of Dr. Ely's motion."

"*Moderator*. Is Presbytery ready for the question?"

The question was taken and decided in the negative. 21 to 27.

"Dr *Ely* said he would enter a protest."

"Mr. *Engles* moved to postpone the motion before the house, in order to take up a resolution which he offered, viz. 'that the Presbytery do proceed to hear the objections which may be urged against the sermon of Mr. Barnes, agreeably to the decision of Synod, making the minute offered by Dr. Green the basis upon which the proceedings shall be conducted.'"

"Dr. *Skinner* said, he wished to offer a motion to postpone on another ground."

"Mr. *M'Calla*. I mentioned a parliamentary principle: if a motion be agreeable to the majority, it must be put forward in the first place. A motion for postponement lost, precludes another motion for postponement Otherwise the majority might be kept a year from a decision."

Dr. *Skinner*. I doubt if the brother is correct. To move a postponement *on the same ground*, is out of order. I move it on a different ground."

"*Moderator*. The house has decided on two motions to postpone, that they were out of order."

Dr. *Ely*. I am opposed to this postponement, because, the complainants, (so called) always have been accusers. To clear my skirts, I protest, and beg leave to read a paper showing my reasons."

"Dr. *Green*. I object to it, as out of order."

Dr. *Ely*. Then I move to postpone the motion to postpone."

Mr. *M'Calla* I am astonished, truly astonished at Dr. Ely's motion. To postpone a motion to postpone! It is contrary to Jefferson's Manual."

"Dr. *Ely*. I will not sit and judge Mr. Barnes on an abstract question"

"Mr. *M'Calla*. It is altogether unparliamentary. Dr. Ely has put his own head into a bag this time. I move that Dr. Ely be *indulged* in reading his protest."

Dr. *Ely* I return thanks for the indulgence, to do what every man has a right to do."

Many more extracts of a similar character with those already given, might be made from the pamphlet before us.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

—"And Truth diffuse her radiance from the Press."

GARDINER, FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

HYMNOLOGY.

A writer in the Philadelphian of last week—a paper "edited," as is stated in large capitals in the imprint, "by the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D."—has some sensible strictures on the hymns, so called, used for devotional purposes; the substance of which we designed to lay before our readers. The paper containing them, however, is mislaid, and we must at present content ourselves with a few original comments on the subject.

It long ago occurred to us, that a large proportion of the "hymns," contained in the different hymn books used for public and private devotion, are *not* "hymns," and ought no more to be sung by the choir than the prayers, exhortations, warnings, threatenings, &c. of the preacher. The putting of a sentiment into rhyme and metre gives it no claim to the nature of an hymn. A hymn is an "encomiastic song, or song of adoration and praise." It has God for its object and is an expression of thankfulness for blessings received or promised. But how few of what are called hymns, are addresses to God, or contain sentiments of exultation in his goodness! Many of them are mere conversations between men; others, arguments, exhortations, expostulations, threatenings and the like. These are suitable to be *said*, but there is little harmony and still less propriety in *singing* them. The "sons of God sing *for joy*," not for grief; the Angels of heaven raise the anthem of "glory to God in the highest, for peace on earth and good will towards man," not for the misery, temporal or eternal, of mankind. It always sounded to us rather curiously, not to say ridiculously, for a minister to rise in the desk, and after saying, "let us sing to the praise of God, in the use of the second hymn, second book, common metre," begin to read as follows;

"My thoughts on awful subjects roll,
Damnation and the dead;
What horrors seize a guilty soul
Upon a dying bed"—&c.

A pretty "hymn" of *praise* to God!—a noble sentiment to induce the exultation and joy of a singing choir, and the worshipping assembly generally!

"Ye sons of Adam, vain and young,
Indulge your eyes, indulge your tongue." &c.

What is this? Is it an address to God? is it praise? No, it is an address to the "sons of Adam,"—which may be very well in a Sermon, but which the poetry that it is dressed in, gives it no claim to the name of hymn, nor does it make it suitable to be sung,

"Life is the time to serve the Lord," &c

This is the commencement of an *argument* directed to men.

"How full of anguish is the thought,
How it distracts and tears my heart," &c.

A person full of anguish, with a distracted heart, may *cry* this sentiment, but there is no more propriety in *singing* it, than there would be in *lauging* it.

The following is an *exhortation*.

"Now in the heat of youthful blood,
Remember your Creator, God."

To preface the reading of this "hymn" by "Let us praise God by singing," must strike every mind as inconsistent somewhere.

Indeed, let any one cast his eye over any of the hymn books in common use, and he will be surprised to notice how few of the whole number comparatively, are truly hymns of praise. The sentiment may, indeed, be excellent, and very suitable to be advanced in a Sermon, but in the act of adoration and praise, they legitimately have no place. We should like to see a book of *hymns*. The time, we think, will come when the books now and heretofore in use, will excite in posterity a smile on account of the bad taste or ignorance of their ancestors.

ANOTHER TRACT FALSEHOOD.

It is small game, we very well know, to search out and expose the falsehood of orthodox tracts—a business, however, which, if performed according to the number and extent of such falsehoods, would be a very considerable task. Humiliating as the duty is, nevertheless, we believe it to be a duty of those who serve the public, to expose at least some of the falsehoods which are scattered like the seeds of the thistle, on the whirlwind of orthodoxy, into every section of the country and over the premises of almost every honest and peacable man in community. Under such convictions of duty, we exposed the palpable falsehood of the "Honest Waterman"; and though in so doing, we may have incurred the *pious* hatred of some, whose craft we thereby endangered, the consciousness of having put the public on its guard against a "system" which is introduced with fair promises, and pledges of anti-sectarism more than counterbalances the regret occasioned by the former.

We have now before us a Tract, published by the American Tract Society, designed to be distributed in common schools, entitled "*Good examples for good children.*" It was given to the child of a friend of ours in the future Metropolis, by his teacher, as a reward for his application to study. The child, young as he was, perceived the falsehood of one of the "Examples" on the first reading, and pointed it out to its parent. The story follows:

"A boy at Gateshead Sabbath School, *who was only eight years old*, made a great progress in the course of *five weeks*, having committed to memory, during that time, *the whole of "Brown's Select Scripture References"*—[a large work, mostly in figures and almost impossible to commit to memory.] He had *likewise*, committed to memory the *whole* of the *Psalms of David*, the *Proverbs*, *Isaiah*, *Matthew*, *Romans*, *Hebrews*, the *Acts*, the First and Second *Corinthians*, *Galatians*, *Philipians*, *Ephesians*, *Colossians*, First and Second *Thessalonians*, First and Second *Timothy*, *Titus*, *Philemon*, *James*, and the *Revelation*, besides a *Catechism with proofs*, and *many Hymns*, &c. &c. An observation being made about his close application to his religious books, he said, "Ah! but this is *nothing* compared to *what I get for the week day school!*" His memory is truly astonishing; and the correctness with which he repeats any thing is most remarkable."

Who believes a word of this silly story? The only fact connected with the story that seems to us "truly astonishing" is that any man could be so foolish as to suppose any one would believe his story. Let it be remembered that the boy was but *eight years old*, that he attended a week day school where he committed so many lessons that compared with them the matter of the largest part of the bible, of Brown's Scripture References, Catechisms, Proofs, many Hymns &c. &c. (all committed with wonderful correctness in the short time of *five weeks*,) was literally "*nothing*"! Why, give a boy *all* his time, allowing him to be a fluent reader, and he would have a hard task even to *read* all the works, books, chapters, catechisms, hymns, &c. &c. which he is said to have committed to memory.

It is well to encourage the young to emulate "good examples"; but to tell children *such* stories must have the effect, either to convince them that lying is pardonable, even sanctioned by their teachers, or to discourage them entirely from all future effort.

That such trash should be suffered to be introduced into our common schools, and through the medium of teachers sent into the families of all the neighborhood, is a course of conduct that can claim no rational excuse, and ought not much longer to be countenanced by an intelligent and moral community.

UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

This body held its annual session in Clinton on the 11th and 12th ult.—Br. W. Underwood, Moderator, and Br. George Messenger, Clerk. Twenty ministers (among whom we notice the name of Br. Reese, late of Portland) were present, who were joined by five lay delegates. Sermons were preached on the occasion, by Brs. I. D. Williamson, W. Skinner, W. I. Reese and P. Morse. Letters of fellowship were granted to Brs. S. W. Fuller, and B. H. Fuller, and ordination conferred on Br. R. O. Williams. The Circular Letter is written by Br. A. B. Grosh. We extract the following from the Minutes of the Convention.

Whereas, the "General Convention of the New-England States, and others," appointed a committee, at its last session, to visit this Convention, "for the purpose of ascertaining the relation subsisting between" us, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention acknowledges with pleasure its regard for said General Convention, as a sister ecclesiastical body—that we have ever expressed a Christian fellowship for that body, and that we regard each as independent of the other, so far as is consistent with strict and mutual fellowship.

Chose Brs. J. Wallace, D. Skinner, and C. F. Le Fevre, as a committee to visit the General Convention of the New-England states, and others, at its next session, for the purpose of expressing to it the Christian fellowship of this Convention.

Chose Brs S. R. Smith, D Skinner, and A. B. Grosh, as a committee to collect important facts, and prepare an address to the several Associations, and to the Universalist and liberal portion of community, on the subject of establishing, a literary institution in this state, not only for general purposes of science and literature, but with a particular view of furnishing, with an education, young men designed for the ministry of reconciliation.

LIGHT AT THE SOUTH.

It seems from the correspondence of Rev. M. Rayner with several intelligent gentlemen at the South, that the doctrine of universal grace is progressing desirably in South Carolina, Alabama, &c. We extract the following from the last "Inquirer."

A letter from an esteemed correspondent at Young's Store, S. C. dated May 3d 1831, containing the names and payment for four new subscribers, says, "The religion of Christ is increasing in this neighborhood, and I feel a strong hope that it will continue to spread, until it shall "cover the whole earth, as the waters cover the great deep."

Another letter dated at Georgetown, S. C. May 7th, states, as follows:—

"I am anxious to become a subscriber to your valuable publication, and I have taken this method of conveying my wish.

There are many here who are of the *true faith*, and who are thirsting and starving for lack of knowledge. I think I can obtain some few subscribers, and if I can I will do it with pleasure. I am at present engaged in the Seminary here. The *Principal* of the Seminary is a *true believer*.

There is at present a goodly number of Professors of Universal Salvation here, and I think we might raise funds to support a *teacher* very well, but the salary would of course be small for a time, though I think it would increase. I wish you would let me know as to the prospect, within your knowledge, of our obtaining a suitable man to contend against the billows of priestcraft, heresy and superstition. Please drop me a line; and give me the situation of your Society, and the cause of truth, in, and around Hartford. It would be interesting to us here, to hear of the success of your labors, and the prosperity of the church generally."

A correspondent at White-Hall, Marengo Co. Alabama, says, "There are many advocates of the doctrine of Universalism in this County, and the inconsistent opinions advanced by the preachers of the Arminian and Calvinistic sects, are viewed pretty much as they deserve."

We have received a communication from the Selectmen of Waterford having reference to an article in this paper of three weeks ago relative to D. Davis, Esq. of that town. For reasons not necessary to mention here, we do not think it proper to publish the communication in full. It is due, however, to the Selectmen that we add, that the certificate which they gave him was intended not for general circulation, but to benefit him in a particular case in that neighborhood last spring, and they did not intend that certificate to have any influence over a charitable public beyond the object which has since been accomplished.

Rev. Dr. Beecher (orthodox) Rev. S. Streeter, Universalist, and Rev. E. S. Gannett, (Unitarian) have been elected Chaplains of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, to officiate in rotation. If Dr. B. follows the example of Dr. Hawes of Hartford, he will not suffer his voice to be heard in supplications, in the State house, thus polluted by the prayers of Universalists and Unitarians.

NEW MEETING HOUSE.

We learn from Buckfield that a Chapel, owned chiefly by Universalists, was raised in that town on the 19th ult. The building was reared without rum, and without any serious accident. At one time, during the raising of the belfry, the people were in great danger from the breaking of the ropes, but no injury was sustained.

NEW SOCIETY.

A meeting of Universalists is notified to be held in Jordan, N. Y. on Tuesday next, for the purpose of organizing a Society.

PENOBSCOT CONFERENCE.

The Penobscot Conference of Universalists will meet in Parkman on the 8th inst.—Wednesday next. It is expected a Church will be organized on the occasion. The attendance of ministering brethren is respectfully invited.

MORE LABORERS.

We learn from the Cincinnati *Sentinel* that several young men of promising talents in that neighborhood are preparing to enter the ministry of Universal reconciliation. The editor, speaking of the prosperity of the cause of truth in Ohio, says:—"We shall soon be enabled to fit out a Missionary to preach the *gospel* in Massachusetts, and the other eastern States." It is a *law of nature*, we believe, that all tides should turn.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Agents of the American Tract Society have begged within the last year, the enormous sum of $42,922 59 for the purpose of printing and distributing their sectarian Tracts throughout the valley of the Mississippi and elsewhere.

PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATION.

This body met in Providence, on the 3d Wednesday and Thursday of May—Rev. Adin Ballou, Moderator, and Rev. L. Maynard, Clerk. Eight ministers were present. Sermons were preached by Messrs. S. Chandler, A. Ballou, D. Pickering and P. Dean. Letters of Fellowship to Mr. Seth Chandler were approved.—At the close of the exercises of the last day, the Lord's Supper was administered to the Church and brethren present. The Circular Letter is written by Rev. Adin Ballou, in which he exhorts the brethren not to "listen to those who turn the grace of God into a *strife of words*."

ORDINATION.

On the 17th inst. Rev. Philemon R. Russell, formerly of Bath, Me. was ordained Pastor of the Restorationist societies in Winchester and Chesterfield, N. H. Sermon by Rev. W. S. Balch.

DEDICATION.

The Union Meeting-house, erected at Salisbury Four Corners, N. Y. by the Universalists and Baptists, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Wednesday the 25th ult.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.]

THE SHORTNESS OF LIFE.

It is a common remark, especially among the generality of preachers of the gospel at the present day, that life is short. They make use of this expression, in almost all their sermons; and in a very enthusiastic manner, urge this, as a great and important reason why men should turn from darkness to light and from the power of satan unto God. What temple dedicated to the worship of God and belonging to an orthodox society, can we enter, without having these words emphatically pronounced! When has a discourse been delivered, by an orthodox clergyman, in which these words or others having a similar meaning were not zealously brought forward and strenuously urged to the audience, as a great reason, for their leaving off their licentious practices? Indeed, this kind of preaching is practiced so extensively at present, that a great many of our preachers, particularly in some of our country towns, make this the general subject from which they discourse, leaving it only on particular occasions. And those clauses of their sermons upon which they place the greatest stress and make use of all their exertions to deliver, in the most emphatical manner are, with but few exceptions, those, in which this sentiment is contained. Life indeed is short. And although we cannot believe that the preaching of this doctrine will have a tendency to turn away many from their licentiousness and bring the[m] to a knowledge of the truth upon th[e] ground that they fear they shall meet wi[th] a calamitous fate, at the termination [of] their earthly existence; still all will co[n]cur in saying, that the duration of our ex[istence] on the earth is short—very sho[rt] when compared with the incomprehensib[le] ages of eternity. Man is the creature [of] a day. He has no time that he can pro[p]erly call his own. His existence on t[he] earth may be compared to the ephemer[al] flower, which, in the morning, expands [its] rosy leaves, exhibiting a delightful pro[s]pect to the eye of the beholder but e[re] the sun reaches the accidental horrizon [it] sinks and fades to bloom no more. If [we] are permitted to live out our three sco[re] years and ten, the time will soon pass awa[y]. Time, in its course is not retarded for th[e] purpose of suiting the convenience of ma[n]. Its march is onward, and this continual[ly] —no intermission—no recess—no cess[a]tions, but a steady, constant and regul[ar] progress. The wheels of time, fly swif[tly] round, and are constantly in motion, bri[ng]ing into existence new generations, a[nd] in its hurried course, sweeping from [the] face of the earth all those who ha[ve] lived their appointed time among men. Therefore, the most that can be said, r[e]specting the condition of man on [the] earth, is, that this part of his existence [is] short and wavering. But, notwithsta[nd]ing our earthly career must at best, [be] very short, when we contemplate, that [we] are destined to live forever and to live in a far better world than this, what j[oy] what peace, what rapture takes possess[ion] of the mind! But, when we consi[der] man as he is, and examine the weakne[ss] and feebleness of his muscular stren[gth] and the nice delicacy and intricacy ex[hib]ited, in the formation of his physical po[w]ers, instead of thinking then that men, [in] general, live a very short life, we shall [be] greatly astonished and entirely at a l[oss] to discover, how any created being, co[m]posed of such slender materials, can e[xist] so long. Who can view the whole form[a]tion of man—the weakness of his mus[cu]lar strength—the flexibility of his mind[—] the incompetency of his judgment—[the] changeableness of his disposition and [the] inconsistency of his thoughts, and th[en] not believe that it is truly astonish[ing] how mankind, in this changeable wo[rld] can live so long and live too, in such pe[ace] and tranquillity, as they frequently do? Who can view the condition of man, [in] the world—the many accidents to wh[ich] he is exposed—the much labor he acc[om]plishes and the many difficulties he [sur]mounts, without plainly discovering, [that] he is led and guided by a supernat[ural] power? And this power, this directi[on is] no other than the eternal God—the [su]preme Creator of the Universe, who f[orm]ed us and gave us our existence for [wise] and good purposes and who const[antly] watches over our actions and observ[es] our ways, exercising at all times sup[reme] regard and paternal love towards us. If then life is short at best; let us impr[ove] the moment as it flies; let us be up [and] doing; let us form a determination n[ot to] live a life of inactivity and idleness, w[ith]out using our exertions to do any g[ood] but let us determine to do all the good [we] can, so that, at the termination of [our] earthly existence, we shall leave the wo[rld] the better for our having lived in it; [and] let us be inflexibly persevering, in all [our] undertakings. The situation in which [we] are placed plainly indicates that we sh[ould] be actively and industriously engaged, [in] doing good, and in promoting the hap[pi]ness of mankind. Who can consider t[he] many privileges which he enjoys and t[he] many blessings, which he undeservedly re[]ceives, without feeling his heart gl[ow] with love and gratitude to his Creator? And who, in view of these things will [not] with an unwavering determination, ex[ert] himself to the utmost in accomplishing b[e]nevolent, kind and charitable actions?

There are many inducements, wh[ich] should lead man to the performance [of] good deeds. He will not lose his rewa[rd]. He is faithful who promised. Neit[her] will his reward be kept from him, till t[he] termination of his earthly existence—[] but he will be recompensed in the ear[th]. And if we follow the dictates of our o[wn] conscience we shall be rewarded with joy and tranquillity of mind; for then, [we] shall be inwardly persuaded, that we ha[ve] performed our duty to humanity and [to] our maker. Upon the whole, it see[ms] to be the indispensable duty of m[an] while on the earth, to make use of eve[ry] moment of his time and to exert hims[elf] to the utmost, to be useful to man; th[en] by doing honor to himself, his coun[try] and his God; or in other words, he sho[uld] "prove all things and hold fast that wh[ich] is good." How glorious the joy, and h[ow] sweet and pleasant the meditations of hi[m] who has an approving conscience! H[is] "ways are ways of pleasantness and [all] his paths are peace." And such look f[or]ward, with a lively anticipation and an a[n]imating joy, to that day when "the cre[a]ture itself also shall be delivered from t[he] bondage of corruption to the glorious li[b]erty of the children of God."

E. L. R.

Benefits of Early Instruction.—The ad[]vantages of having learnt the catechis[m] to a child wandering in darkness may [be] estimated by the following trifling circu[m]stances:—A lady observing a little g[irl] apparently lost in the street, accosted he[r] with the question of "Whose child a[re] you?" "Child of wrath, ma'am!" cri[ed] the little urchin, dropping a courtesy, [as] if addressing the parson. The lady re[]sumed, and said, "Where were you born?" "Born in sin, ma'am," persevered th[e] diminutive theologian.

THE CHRONICLE.

"And catch the manners living as they rise."

GARDINER, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1831.

GREAT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Every day's advance in the date of European advices adds fresh interest to the progress of the cause of freedom in Europe.

On the 9th April an engagement took place between the Russian Army, commanded by Gen. Diebitsch, and the Poles under Gen. Skyznmcki (pronounced Skrejinetski,) which resulted in the entire defeat of the former, with the loss of not much short of 30,000 men. Skyznmcki himself fought in person, and displayed the utmost courage and valor. Other victories, by different divisions of the main army have also been effected over the Russians. It is now considered that the final success of the Poles is absolutely certain. Such intelligence cannot but be highly gratifying to every American heart.

In England great events have recently taken place. On the 18th April the House of Lords resolved itself into a committee on the Reform bill. After much excitement a discussion was had *against* the bill, 299 to 291. Amidst the unparallelled confusion which followed, the king hastened in person to the Parliament house and dissolved the Parliament, ordering members home and calling for a new election *by the people.* This act of king William has met with a most hearty approval amongst the people. They consider him the Greatest and most patriotic king who has set upon the English throne for many centuries. "Don't talk to me," said the king to a party who represented to him the danger of a revolution instigated by the Tories—"Dont talk to me about the views of parties; the *people* is the party to whom I must rely—they call aloud for reform—I know them to be loyal—how have they treated me to night? *I will not desert the people.*" The Tories are immeasurably enraged. Such a monarch is an honor to his kingdom—a blessing to the age.

In France, the Parliament has been Prorogued by king Phillip. In his speech on the occasion, he represents the affairs of France to be prosperous, and is giving promise of permanency, and order.

For more particular accounts, we refer the reader to extracts under the Foreign head.

Pirates.—Joseph Gadetr and Thomas Collonett have been found guilty in the U. S. Court at Boston for the murder of Capt. Samuel M. Woodbury and piracy on board the brig Orbit and sentenced to be hung.

From the London Courier of April 21.

FURTHER IMPORTANT SUCCESS OF THE POLES.

We are happy to state that we have received official accounts of two new actions between the Russians and the Poles, in which victory was again on the side of freedom and justice. We subjoin the official statements relative to these events.

Head Quarters at Seidlec, April 10, 1831, 9 o'clock M.

"TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

"I have great satisfaction in announcing to the Government that the Polish army obtained a considerable victory yesterday. We have taken several cannons, and 3000 or 4000 prisoners, amongst whom are nearly 300 officers of different ranks. General Promdyneski, commanding a separate corps, covered himself with glory. The advanced hour of the evening does not permit me to write a more detailed report.

(Signed) "SKYZNMCKI."

Warsaw, April 11.—Another affair has taken place at Wengrow, under General Uminski, who has passed the river Liwiec. He took 400 prisoners of the Russian Guards the choicest of the army, and obtained possession of several valuable magazines. Samogotia and Lithuania have been in a state of revolt since the 29th of March. An stafette who arrived last night, brings information that a revolution has also taken place in Volhynia.

A gentleman just arrived from Warsaw, represents the final success of the Poles as absolutely certain. He says that if the power of the Emperor of the Russians was three times as great as it is, he would not succeed in subduing that brave and patriotic nation. As a specimen of the unconquerable spirit by which the Poles are actuated, the gentleman alluded to, states that they have undermined Warsaw, for the purpose of destroying the city, rather than it should fall into the hands of the Russians.

London, April 23.—Private accounts from Warsaw state that the Polish Commander-in-Chief, whose head quarters were at Siennica, was near those of Gen. Diebitsch at Garwolm, and that Diebitsch could easily be taken in flank by a Polish corps which was at Siedlic, and in his rear was Gen. Dwernicki.

It is stated that the number of prisoners taken by far exceeds the amount in the bulletin, and the demoralization in the Russian army was very great. The national army, which was in want of cannon at the beginning of the campaign, has at present a sufficient quantity, with a reserve of 40 pieces. The Russian artillery have lost their talisman—those famous pieces of cannon which were in the campaigns of France and Turkey have been captured by the Poles: the Russians used to call them their Grandmothers.

The 9th.—Yesterday some officers and about 59 privates were brought in, who were made prisoners on the 5th, near Stockek.

From the Messager dec Chambres, April 20.

Insurrection in Lithuania.—Private letters from Constantinople, received a short time since, spoke of new armaments of the Porte. It was supposed that Turkey meditated the resumption of hostilities against Russia. Such a project, however, whether actually contemplated or not, has been in a great measure neutralized by new insurrections, which have simultaneously broken out in Albania and Servia, fermented, it is said, by foreign influence, and supported by the Pacha of Scutari.

The following has been published at Libau:—"According to official information and other authentic accounts received, Polangen and the whole vicinity of Libau is protected against the Lithuanian insurgents by an armed force of 1209 men; a corps of 4000 men, destined by the paternal care of our august sovereign solely for the protection of the government of Courland, will shortly arrive at Riga, and continue its march without delay; and lastly, a corps of 11,000 men will immediately proceed from Dunaburg to the government of Lithuania to quell the insurrection, which joyful information is hereby made known to the inhabitants of Libau.

"H. J. FOESCH, Burgomaster.

"Libau, 26th March, (7th April,) 1831."

France.—The daily papers of Monday announced the evacuation of the Italian states by the Austrians. Our readers are aware that our valuable correspondent had enabled us to communicate this important fact in our second edition on Saturday night.

The stature of Napoleon to be erected in the Place Vendome, is to be a new one, and the Moniteur has published an invitation to all the artists of France to contend for the honor of its execution.

Friday was the last day of the trial of the conspirators of December; the crowds assembled round the Palace of Justice were very numerous and noisy. The prisoners were all acquitted. At this sentence the court rang with applauses, which were loudly echoed by the mob outside. There was great excitement after the court closed; mobs, as usual, calling out *Vive la Republique.*

The ruin of the trade of the capital is one of the sad consequences of repeated tumults. At this season of the year the silk and lace trades used to be in full activity; they are now almost annihilated.

On Wednesday the King set out on horse back from the Palais Royal, in military uniform, and surrounded by marshals, to the Chamber of Deputies, when he met by deputation both Houses of Parliament. He took his seat on the throne with the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours at each side, and pronounced the speech of prorogation.

Revolution in Brazil.—By letters from Rio Janeiro it appears that this important event was brought about without much blood shed, the troops having united with the people against the Emperor, who had taken refuge on Board a British 74. He hasabdicated in favor of his son, a child about seven years old. The revolution took place on the 6th of April, and on the 7th the city was illuminated. At the last accounts commercial as well as political affairs were in an unsettled, and very uncertain state. The stock of flour continued heavy. A letter dated 7th April, says—"I write you in the bustle and confusion of a revolution. The Emperor has abdicated, and we know not what will take place—Troops marching, people armed, &c. &c. I am glad to see your ship off. It is impossible to say what will come next; but I believe property to be safe."

From Calcutta.—The ship George, at Salem, brings Calcutta papers to February 11. An alarming fire broke out in Calcutta on the 7th Feb. which consumed 96 native huts and two pucka houses. The first number of a periodical, called "The Reformer," conducted by natives, and written in the English language, is very favorably noticed in the India Gazette. Accounts have been received from Bombay of the death of Lieut. General Sir Sydney Beckwith, commander-in-chief of the troops at that Presidency.—Dr. John Handerson, who has lately been making some excursions under the sanction of the Government in furtherance of scientific and zoological researches through the interior of New South Wales, has discovered in one place the remains of a temple which he considers to be of Hindoo origin.

On the 18th of April agreeably to the assignment a motion was made by Lord John Russell after an exposition of the alterations and amendments to which the ministry would consent, moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill. To this General Gascoyne moved the following amendments—"That it is the opinion of this House that the total number of knights, citizens, and burgesses, returned to Parliament for that part of the united kingdom called England and Wales, ought not to be diminished."

Mr. Sadler seconded this motion in a Speech and Lord Althorp the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied. Lord Stormont, Gen. Duff, Lord Loughborough, and Col. Wood supported the amendment. The debate was adjourned until next day, Tuesday; when it was resumed Mr. Bulwer, Mr. J. Campbell, (son-in-law of Sir James Scarlett,) Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Hawkins, (himself a borough proprietor,) Mr. Stanley, Mr. Benal, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hunt, Sir James Graham, the Attorney-General, Lord John Russell, contended against the amendment and Mr. Fane, M. C. Douglass, Sir G. Warrender, Mr. C. W. Wynn, Sir John Malcomb, Sir R. Wilson, Sir G. Murray, Mr. North, Sir R. Peel and Mr. Mundy gave it their support. The House then decided

For Gen. Gascoyne's motion	299
Against it - - - -	291
Majority against ministers,	8

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the bill was ordered to be postponed till Thursday. In consequence of this defeat the ministry tendered their resignations on the 20th, which were not accepted, and on the next night, Thursday, Lord Althorp, announced that the ministers would not attempt to proceed further with the reform bill in opposition to the feelings of the House.—Questions were however put to the ministers both in the House of Lords and Commons whether they intended to recommend a dissolution of Parliament, to which Earl Grey in the upper and Lord Althorp in the lower House refused a reply. The Ministry were again left in a minority on the question of Adjournment this evening—the opposition carrying the vote 161 to 142. No alternative then remained to the Ministers and they at once informed the KING that they could not undertake to administer the government unless they were dissolved. This led to the instant prorogation by the 'Sailor King,' who not finding the State Carriage on the instant prepared, is said to have cried out, "If the Long boat is not ready, man the gig." These proceedings will be found detailed under our foreign head—and all accounts agree that such disorganization and commotion as occurred in both Houses on Thursday and especially Friday nights, have gone beyond any example in modern times.—[Evening Gazette.

The Poles have again been successful, and achieved a succession of splendid victories. In one of which, the 7th, the loss of the Russians is estimated at 25,000 in killed and prisoners; and Gen. Diebitsch said to be among the latter. It now appears that the Russian loss in the battle of the 31st March, was 12,000!

The Russians who have not fallen or been taken prisoners, are in full retreat in all directions. The probability is, that but few will escape. We have no official information of the loss of the Russians in the battles of the 7th, 9th and 10th. The official account of the action of the 9th, states the prisoners at between 3000 and 4000, and we may safely estimate their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, in these three engagements, at 30,000! The Paris papers estimate the entire loss of Diebitsch, since his entrance into Poland, at 60,000! We do not credit the rumor of his having been taken prisoner up to the date of our last accounts, but we feel a conviction that he cannot escape such a misfortune if he remains with his army.—Their fate is sealed; and may such forever be the fate of those, who seek to exterminate a gallant people struggling for liberty!

BREAKFAST.

To the drunkard, the dyspeptic, and the late riser, breakfast presents but few attractions.

In order fully to enjoy this meal, it is essential that the individual should rise from his bed an hour, at least, before partaking of it; that the supper on the preceding night, should have been light and sparing, and the sleep refreshing.—Want of appetite for breakfast, is often occasioned by the relaxing influence of a warm bed, and an indolent or sedentary mode of life; the importance therefore, of restoring the activity of the stomach; by fresh and gentle exercise, before sitting down to it, must be evident to every one. All persons, indeed, will find it to their advantage to employ the intermediate time, between rising and sitting down to table, either in walking out of doors, or moving about the house, and taking some amusing exercises. Very active exercise should be avoided;—for fatigue or over-exertion has a direct tendency, particularly at this period, to impair the powers of the stomach, and render it unfitted for digesting the food taken into it.

Immediately on reaching home, from the morning walk, breakfast should be ready. The solidity of this meal should be regulated, even by persons in perfect health, by the amount of labor or exercise subsequently to be engaged in, and by the time of dinner—as to the quantity of food proper to be taken, the calls of natural appetite constitute the only safe guide. When the powers of digestion are strong, the individual is engaged in active pursuits, and his arrangements require that dinner should be postponed until a late hour, a soft boiled fresh egg, a slice of the lean part of cold beef or mutton; a portion of a cold roasted fowl, or even of a beef steak properly cooked, may be added to the bread and fluids ordinarily taken, in order to support the powers of the system, and prepare it for the exhausting efforts to which it has to be exposed. The same diet may even be proper for persons of delicate habits, and for the aged, provided their appetites is good, and their stomach unaffected with disease.

The custom of partaking, at this meal, of coffee or tea, is too deeply rooted to permit us, even were we inclined, to indulge the hope of producing, in regard to it, any important change. Against coffee, however, as an item in the morning meal, when not too strong, and taken in moderation, with a sufficient amount of pure milk and sugar, we have no very decided objections. In many instances, good chocolate, properly prepared, will constitute an excellent substitute for coffee; while those engaged in laborious employments will find in milk, and its various preparations with farinaceous substances, taken in the moring, a nourishment far more wholesome, and better adapted to support their systems through the toils of the day, than either coffee or chocolate. To tea, especially green tea, for breakfast, we have certainly much stronger objections than to coffee.

From the breakfast table of all who are desirous of avoiding uneasy feelings, and of preserving a sound stomach, should be absolutely banished every species of hot cakes. Good bread, well baked, and at least one day old, with the addition of a moderate quantity of fresh butter, or what is still more wholesome, bread slightly toasted, and not buttered until it has been allowed to cool, should invariably be preferred to hot cakes, shortcakes, or, in fact, to cakes of any kind. If home-made bread can be procured, it is, when probably baked, always more nutritious, and easier of digestion. Butter has been objected to, as a gross and unwholesome food; we believe, however, the objection to be unfounded: butter when perfectly fresh, that is free from the least tendency to rancidity, used sparingly, with bread, is very readily digested, and nutritious; so far from being detrimental to health, it has rather a contrary tendency; it is its immoderate use, by weak and irritable stomachs, that renders it unwholesome. There is one mode however, in which butter is frequently eaten, that should be carefully abstained from, especially by the delicate and dispeptic—we mean when spread upon hot bread, rolls, or cakes; the oily part of the butter being separated by the heat thus communicated to it, remains in the stomach for some time, producing heartburn, pain and other uncomfortable sensations. Hot buttered toast is another form in which the butter becomes injurious, it being converted, in preparing the toast, into an acrid, or even caustic fluid, which disorder the stomach, retards digestion, and produces pain and oppression, acrid eructations, &c.

There cannot, perhaps, be a more pernicious article served on the breakfast table, than the very common one of salted fish, cooked by broiling. In the stomach of a ploughman, or other robust and active laborer, it may undoubtedly be digested with facility, and without exciting a single disagreeable sensation; but this is not the case with the less active and more irritable stomachs of the sedentary inhabitants of a city. Salted and broiled fish, taken by the latter, even in quantities which might be esteemed very moderate, will produce a train of disagreeable symptoms, which sometimes continue for the whole of the ensuing day and night. Nausea, pain of the head, rancid eructations, and slight fever, or even eruptions upon the skin, not unfrequently result, in delicate constitutions, from partaking of this species of food. We have intimated above our objection, as a general rule, to the use of tea at breakfast. The following anecdote, related by the celebrated Abernethy, may, on this subject, afford a useful hint to many of our readers.

"There was a friend of one of my pupils, whom he requested me to see; and, upon my word, I thought she had all the symptoms produced by an organic disease of the heart; but recollecting that similar symptoms also resulted occasionally from disase of the digestive organs, I said, 'pray, madam, is there no particular time at which you find your disease to get worse? 'O yes,' she answered, 'every morning, immediately after breakfast.'"—'Pray, what do you take for breakfast?' The answer was, 'always bread and tea.' 'O, don't take tea any more,' was my reply;—'I would never take it into my stomach that which seems to provoke the complaint.' This led to a lecture on diet, and the result was, that she was to take bread and milk; however, I thought it was a gone case. About a year afterwards, I one day met my pupil in the street, and upon venturing to inquire of him, how the young lady I had visited was, he replied, 'O, sir, you have cured her, by causing her to take bread and milk for her breakfast."—*Journal of Health.*

'ALL HAIL,' 'THUNDER & LIGHTNING.'

Yesterday afternoon, at about half past four o'clock, we were visited by a severe hail storm, accompanied by thunder, lightning and copious rain. The hail stones were as large as walnuts; or, according to our Mobile brother as "*big* as a *piece* of chalk." There was a sad demolition of window glass—and we learn that vegetation in the vicinity has suffered much. There was a great excitement exhibited in our streets, by the blowing away of awnings, frightening of horses, the running of men, and the scudding of ladies for a shelter wherever they could find one.

We have procured a few particulars:—174 squares of glass broken in the Rev. Mr. Jenning's meeting-house; 127 squares in the Baptist meeting-house. In the back part of the town almost every exposed window was completely riddled. From Mr. Mudge's store, on the corner of Union and Middle streets, nearly 100 squares were demolished. We hear also the same facts in relation to other portions of the town. For about fifteen minutes the hail tumbled down in rapid succession, nearly covering the ground with a white carpet.

The schr. Maine, Johnson, from Boston in coming in, when near Hog Island Ledge, was capstized and filled—The Capt. and crew, with one passenger, Mrs. Berry of Brunswick, were taken off by the boat from Fort Preble and brought up to town. The schr. Echo went down for the purpose of towing up the Maine.

Eastern Argus of the 31st ult.

From the Washington Globe.

Appointments by the President.—Edward Livingston, of the State of Louisiana, Secretary of State, in the place of Martin Van Buren, resigned.

Levi Woodbury, of the State of New-hampshire, Secretary of the Navy, in the place of John Branch, resigned.

The office of the Secretary of the Treasury, which has become vacant by the resignation of Samuel D. Ingham, has been offered to Louis M'Lane, of the State of Delaware, at present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain. Messrs. Livingston and Woodbury have entered upon the duties of their respective Departments. Mr. Ingham, we understand, will remain in the Treasury Department until some unfinished business upon which he is engaged, is completed. Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee, who on the 9th ult was offered the appointment of Secretary of War, in the place of John H. Eaton, resigned, has declined accepting it. We understand that the vacancy in that Department will be forthwith supplied, and that in the mean time its duties will be performed by Mr Eaton.

Wholesale Dissipation.—The N. York Journal of Commerce gives an account of one John Borruck, a petitioner for a discharge under the insolvent act of New York, who had been employed in this country as an agent of a commercial house in Europe. It seems that he had received from his employers, being the proceeds of bils, $142,000; $55,000 of which had been expended for his own private uses. The items were some of them as follows: gambling houses in New Orleans, $2300; lotteries, $3000; finery, &c. for a *married* female in his keeping, $5000; gambling in New York and vicinity, $39,000' His expenses had been $4900; and his actual loss in business $747. All this was the fruits of a "few months" enterprise!

U. S. Arsenal at Augusta. Lieut. Hills, who superintended the work has completed it, and been ordered to Florida to superintend the erection of an Arsenal near Tallahasse· Capt. Mellen from Philadelphia, succeeds him in command at Augusta. A public dinner was proffered by the citizens of Augusta, to Lieut. Hills, which he declined.—*Argus.*

Warning to Towns.—At a late term of the Circuit Court of the United States at New-Haven, Chester Kellogg, of Amherst, Massachusetts, in an action upon the statute, for an injury received from falling through a defective bridge, recovered against the town of East Winsor, a verdict of $1500; and at the same term, Rufus Cowles recovered for an injury received at the same time, a verdict of 1050 dollars. Sherman and W. W. Ellsworth, counsel for Plaintiffs—Smith and Hungerford for defendants.—*Conn. Courant.*

Fishing for Compliments.—"I really cannot sing, believe me, sir, said a young lady, in answer to the repeated requests of an empty fop. "I am rather inclined to believe, madam," replied he, with a smirk, "that you are fishing for compliments." "No, sir," rejoined the lady, "I never fish in such a shallow stream."

A new steam boat, of about 300 tons burden, said by the Albany papers to be finished in good style, has commenced running between New York and Albany. She has eight boilers, on a new plan, with connecting pipes between each, being the invention of Dr. Nott, President of Union College. By what name she will be finally christened is not mentioned, but she has been thus far known by the name of "*Doctor Nott's Boat.*"—*N. Bedford Gaz.*

By an arrival in the Chesapeake, 31 days from St. Salvador, it is reported that a general insurrection had taken place in that country.

A case of *small pox* has lately occured in Wareham; and precautionary measures have been adopted to prevent the spreading of the loathsome infection.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Editor expects to preach in Bowdoinham next Sunday, and in East Livermore meeting-house on Sunday the 12th inst.

MARRIED,

In Portland, Mr. Varney Bonney, Printer, to Miss Mary M. Waite.

In Paris, Mr. Albert Quincy, of Portland, to Miss Adeline Robinson.

In Campton, Master George Spencer, aged 13 years, to Mrs. Sarah Johnson, aged 89 years!

DIED,

In Worcester, Mass. 25th ult. very suddenly, Edward J. Vose, Esq. formerly of Augusta, aged 25.

In Unity, 14th ult. Mrs. Priscilla, wife of Mr. Richard Cornforth, aged 35.

In Levant, Mrs. Mercy, wife of Rev. J. B. Dods, aged 36—a most amiable and excellent woman.

In Whitefield, Mr Thomas Noyes, formerly of Brunswick, aged 69.

In Sanford, Mr. Hosea Powers, aged 23.

In Limerick, Mr. Benjamin Stone, of Kennebunkport.

In Brunswich, Mr. Major McDonald, aged 40.

In Bowdoin, 9th ult. Joseph Potter, Esq aged 56.

In Waterville, on the 30th of April, Mrs. Anna, wife of Moody Lander, aged 55.

We copy the following notice of the death of an amiable young friend, from the Wiscasset Intelligencer.

"Died, in Bath, May 4th, Mr. Cushing Allen, Jr. aged 21, a graduate of the class of 1830 in Bowdoin College. He was a young man of an amiable disposition and pleasing manners, and possessed those qualities which rendered him an agreeable companion to all who knew him. His talents were not of that dazzling kind, which, like the meteor, is soon extinguished in its own light, but of a steady, inquiring character, which, had his life been spared, would have given him a rank among men, high and respectable. For some time previous to his leaving College, his health began to decline, and returning home at the close of the term, he was advised by his physician to take a voyage to the South, in hopes that his failing spirits would be revived. But alas! the sun of his earthly existence had not yet attained its meridian height, when it went down to rise no more.—By his death the heart of a fond mother has been made to bleed, and the pride of a father has been cut off by the premature exit of their beloved son. A few months ago he was looking forward, in common with others, on the broad sea of human life, his heart beat high with the fondest hopes and expectations, but scarce had he launched out upon its surface, than he found himself carried swiftly o'er, destined to that illimitable shore, from whence none has ever yet returned. He had a heart, full of love and gratitude to his friends, and uncontaminated with the follies and vices of youth; and while his associates were pursuing their amusements, he would be entertaining himself with the philosophy of a Plato, or the demonstrations of an Euclid. But "while busy here and there, he was gone." Such is human life; and all we can do for departed worth, is to treasure up the remembrance of them in our minds, until it shall be our turn to follow after those who have gone before.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF GARDINER.

Thursday, May 7.—Arrived, sloop Rapid, Calif, Portland.

Sailed, sloop George-Washington, Baker, Yarmouth.

Friday, May 27.—Arrived, sch'rs Harmony, Hunton, Newport; Five-Brothers, Whittier, Dighton; sloops Delight, Phinney, Yarmouth; Edward, Swett, Ipswich.

Saturday, May 28.—Sailed, sloops Com.-Perry, Perry, Nantucket, Liberty, Perry, do.; Eunice, Perry, do.

Sunday, May 29.—Arrived, sch'rs New-Delight, Sherman, New-Bedford; Almira, Whitford, Nantucket; Milo, Brookings; Boston; Deborah, Dow, do.; sloop Betsey, Freeman, Sandwich.

Tuesday, May 31.—Arrived, sch'r Elizabeth, Wait, Boston; sloop Charles, Atkins, Sandwich.

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED into the enclosure of the subscriber in Gardiner, on the night of the 30th May, a dark gray HORSE, with a long tail and main, supposed to be about five years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM NEAL.

Gardiner, June 1, 1831. 22

1000 ROLLS.

P. SHELDON has just received from French and American Manufactories, an extensive assortment of *ROOM PAPERS* and *BORDERS.* For sale at *less* than Boston prices—and very *cheap.*

June 1. 22

Books, Cutlery, &c.

P. SHELDON has just received from Boston a new supply of Books, Stationary, &c. &c. &c.—CHEAP!!

June 1.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the first meeting of the Proprietors of the *WATERVILLE, GARDINER and BOSTON PACKET COMPANY* will be holden at Stevens' Hotel in Gardiner, on the third day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of organizing said Corporation, adopting by-laws and acting on any other business which may come before them.

ARTHUR BERRY,
R. H. GARDINER,
J. P. FLAGG.

Gardiner, May 10, 1831. 19

APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN honest and capable young man is wanted as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Inquire at this Office.

MISCELLANY.

THE WIFE.

"I have been with thee in thy hour
Of glory and of bliss,—
Doubt not its memory's living power
To strengthen me, through this!"
Mrs. Hemans.

She was a beautiful girl, when I first saw her. She was standing up at the side of her lover at the marriage alter. She was slightly pale—yet ever and anon, as the ceremony proceeded, a faint tinge of crimson, crossed her beautiful cheek, like the reflection of a sunset cloud upon the clear waters of a quiet lake. Her lover, as he clasped her delicate hand within his own, gazed on her for a moment with unmingled admiration, and the warm and eloquent blood played upon his cheek, shadowing at intervals his manly forehead and "melting into beauty on his lip."

"He stood in the pride of his youth—a fair form
With his feelings yet noble, his spirit yet warm—
An Eagle to shelter the dove with his wing,
An elm where the light twining tendrils might cling."

And they gave themselves to one another, in the presence of Heaven; and every heart blessed them as they went their way rejoicing in their love.

Years passed on, and again I saw those lovers. They were seated together where the light of a summer sunset stole through the half closed and crimson curtains, lending a richer tint to the delicate carpeting, and the exquisite embellishments of the rich and gorgeous apartment. Time had slightly changed them in outward appearance. The girlish buoyancy of the young wife had indeed given place to the grace of perfected womanhood, and her lip was somewhat paler, and a faint line of care was slightly perceptible upon her beautiful brow. Her husband's brow too was marked somewhat more deeply than his years might warrant—anxiety, ambition, and pride had gone over it, and left their traces upon it,—a silver hue was mingling with the darkness of his hair, which had become thinned around his temples almost to baldness. He was reclining on the splendid ottoman with his face half hidden by his hand, as if he feared that the deep and troubled thoughts which oppressed him were visible upon his features.

"Edward, you are ill to night"—said his wife in a low, sweet and half enquiring voice, as she laid her hand upon his own.

The husband roused himself from his attitude slowly, and a slight frown knit his brow. "I am *not* ill," he said somewhat abruptly, and he folded his arms upon his bosom, as if he wished no interruption of his evidently bitter thoughts.

Indifference from those we love is terrible to the sensitive bosom. It is as if the sun of heaven refused his wonted cheerfulness, and glared down upon us with a cold, dim, and forbidding glance. It is dreadful to feel that the only being of our love refuses to ask our sympathy—that he broods over feelings which he scorns, or fears to reveal,—dreadful to watch the convulsing feature and the gloomy brow—the indefinable shadows of hidden emotion—the involuntary signs of a sorrow in which we are forbidden to participate, and whose character we cannot know.

The wife essayed once more. "Edward," she said slowly, mildly and affectionately, "the time has been when you were willing to confide your secret joys and sorrows to one, who has never, I trust, betrayed your confidence. Why then, my dear Edward, is this cruel reserve.—You are troubled, and yet you refuse to tell me the cause."

Something of returning tenderness softened for an instant the cold severity of the husband's features, but it passed away and a bitter smile was his only reply.

Time passed on, and the twain were separated from each other. The husband sat gloomily and alone in the damp cell of a dungeon. He had followed Ambition as his God, and had failed in his high career. He had mingled with men whom his heart loathed, he had sought out the fierce and wronged spirits of his land, and had breathed into them the madness of revenge. He had drawn his sword against his country; he had fanned rebellion to a flame, which had been quenched in human blood. He had fallen—miserably fallen—and he had been doomed to die the death of a traitor.

It was his last night of life. The morrow was the day appointed for his execution. He saw the sun sink behind the green hills of the West, as he sat by the dim grate of his dungeon, with a feeling of unutterable horror. He felt that it was the last sun that would set to him. It would cast its next level and sunset rays upon his grave—upon the grave of a dishonored traitor!

The door of his dungeon opened, and a light form entered and threw herself into his arms. The softened light of sunset fell upon the pale brow and wasted cheek of his once beautiful wife.

"Edward—my dear Edward," she said, "I have come to save you. I have reached you, after a thousand difficulties, and I thank God that my purpose is nearly accomplished."

Misfortune had softened the proud heart of manhood, and as the husband pressed his pale wife to his bosom, a tear trembled on his eye lash. "I have not deserved this kindness," he murmured in the choked tone of convulsive agony.

"Edward," said his wife in an earnest, but faint and low voice, which indicated extreme and fearful debility, "we have not a moment to lose. By an exchange of garments you will be enabled to pass out unobserved. Haste, or we may be too late. Fear nothing for me, I am a woman, and they will not injure me for my efforts in behalf of a husband, dearer than life itself."

"But, Margaret," said the husband, "you look sadly ill. You cannot breathe the air of this dreadful cell."

Oh, speak not of me, my dearest Edward," said the devoted woman. I can endure every thing for your sake. Haste, Edward—haste, and all will be well,"—and she aided with a trembling hand to disguise the proud form of her husband in a female garb.

"Farewell my love, my preserver—" whispered the husband in the ear of his disguised wife, as the officer sternly reminded the supposed lady that the time alotted for her visit had expired. "Farewell—we shall meet again," responded his wife—and the husband passed out unsuspected, and escaped the enemies of his life.

They *did* meet again—that wife and husband—but only as the dead may meet—in the awful communings of another world. Affection had borne up her exhausted spirit, until the last great purpose of her exertions was accomplished in the safety of her husband; and when the bell tolled on the morrow and the prisoner's cell was opened, the guards found wrapped in the habiliments of their destined victim the pale but still beautiful corpse of the devoted WIFE.—*N. E. W. Review.*

Great Britain and the United States.—Mr. Campbell, the talented editor heretofore of the London New Monthly Magazine, having withdrawn from that establishment, has commenced the publication of a new monthly periodical called "The Englishman's Magazine." It is said this Magazine is intended to be a sort of official organ of the sentiments of the new Whig Ministry, as the Quarterly Review has been of the former Cabinets. The Englishman's Magazine commences with a very respectful, dignified and conciliatory tone towards the United States. It contends that the great body of the people of England regard us with the greatest respect and brotherly kindness, and condemns with severity the few who have cast their sneers and sarcasms upon us. To show a little of the spirit of this new publication towards the literature and politics of the United States, we make the following brief extracts:—*Daily Courier.*

"It was a gross libel on our countrymen to charge them with hoarding vindictive remembrance towards the States, or with entertaining the desire of aggrandizement at their expense. Many were far from hostile to the celebrated Declaration of Independence; they considered it the fitting alternative of injured men. The recollection of New Orleans distracts not our slumbers; if we ever think of the day of battle, it is with sorrow that such days should have occurred. As to territorial aggression, we should be more likely to meditate the transferrence of the the Canadas to our neigbors, than to plan the occupation of New Hampshire. The cormorants of war and intrigue may thirst after contention; our prayer is for peace, and for the fruits of peace—a liberal exchange of the blessings of the earth and the products of mental and manual ingenuity.

"We love the land of our nativity, but we should cease to love it, if our attachment were incompatible with a generous regard for the common interests of man kind. Our understandings are untrammelled by the civil policy of princes and their advisers, although institutions warped from their original purpose, may have placed public officers beyond public control, and given to the few the power of misrepresenting the many. The resources of Great Britain are unparalled: crippled as she has been by misgovernment, she still reigns without an equal. The dreadful scourge of war came to her in the seductive guise of victory and conquest She extended her boundaries, and opened new avenues to wealth. But her proudest and least perishable monument raises its head above the waves of the West; where the industry, intelligence and hardihood of her descendants, have given them a political and moral rank, equal to that of the parent country, compared with the kingdoms of Europe. In numbers, those who speak the English tongue considerably exceed the Spaniards; in all that ennobles humanity, they are immeasurably superior to them, and to every other race on the Continent of Columbus.—In about half a century, amidst the fluctuations of a sanguinary and protracted war which raged over the whole earth, a newly organized confederacy of thinly peopled provinces, became consolidated into a mighty empire, respected abroad, and peaceful and flourishing in its internal relations. If the future may be argued from the past, we are warranted in the prediction, that a second series of the History of Brittish grandeur will be supplied by North America.

Many and magnificent are the problems in progress of solution among the sons of the Union. A thousand opposite elements have been mingled and melted in the crusibles of a Republican constitution, to produce the pure gold of order and equal rights. No similar experiment was ever so successful. There has been conspiracy among our task masters to keep us in ignorance of its happy results. They would have us raise the hand of violence against our brother, that they and theirs may walk in "purple and fine linen."—Mammon has a host of worshippers here, and the slang of an oligarchy prompts them to contemns institutions which lack "the pomp and circumstance" of courtly parade. This delusion however, in common with a troop of like delusions, is passing awa. To annihilate it entirely requires only the aid of an honest and enlightened mind competent to pronounce upon the singular position of America; a mind that shall lay before us exactly what she is, whom all acknowledge to be for her age a prodigy; a mind that will not employ its ingenuity in devising inapplicable comparisons, nor nauseate both the Old World and the New with the camomile of sneaking commendation, like a sagacious Captain, who thinks our pulses require a heavy dose. to keep them below the fever throb of Revolution.

American writers, deficient neither in observation nor experience, have assured their countrymen that the English people regard them with irreconcilable dislike.—In doing so, they may not be aware that they completely subserve the end for which the mercenaries employed by the spoilers of that very people, pursue their obliquitous vocation. They have mistaken the babble of a pitiful coterie for the voice of a high minded community—the squeak of a rat for the roar of a Lion."

Cure for Consumption. We give place to the following communication with much pleasure. Mr. E. White, the gentleman whose signature is attached to it, is well known to the community, and the utmost reliance can be placed upon any statement made by him. The discovery, if after being fairly tested, it shall be found efficacious in other instances, is truly a valuable one, and is well worthy of the attention of medical men.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

To the Editors of the Commercial Adv.

Seeing it stated in your paper a few weeks since, that inhaling the fumes of nitric acid had been found to cure the consumption, at my suggestion and request, a worthy and intelligent man who has been for two years past in my employ, has, within the last eight days, given it a trial. As no directions accompanied your notice, the following course was adopted:—Under a handkerchief, one end of which rested on the head, the other left to fall down over the breast, he held a glass tumbler, having in it a teaspoonful of the acid; and breathing the fumes, thus prevented by the handkerchief from escaping, about half an hour at a time, three times per day. The effect has been to relieve him entirely from an obstinate cough of many years standing, and which, for the last two months, had been accompanied with all the symptoms of a confirmed and rapid consumption; all which have, according to *present appearances*, disappeared with the cough.

How permanent this relief may prove, time must show. That others, laboring under the like affection, may be put in early possession of the above facts, and with a hope that relief may be found therefrom, this communication is made by request of the person above referred to.

Yours E. WHITE.

N. B. The gas can only be breathed at the mouth—and to brevent the eyes being affected by it, keep them closed.

"I'll be Drummer now."—Passing along one of the by streets a few days since, we saw two chubby-cheeked, curley headed little urchins formed in martial array, one with a paper cap and the other *tied* to a small toy drum. The drummer appeared to enjoy the most honorable post of the two, for the accoutred lad frequently exclaimed—"you may be captain—I'll be drummer now." Our readers may say,—well, there's nothing strange in this—nor is there, yet it gave rise to a fund of reflection. These little fellows, in aping the manners of their elders, had but one object in view—the gratification of their pride. The paper cap, to be sure, had its attractions—yet, to be a drummer was certainly to be making a noise in the world. In after life they will find themselves among the thousands who wish to be drummer. The politician as he mounts the rostrum and thunders forth words of fire, but says to the multitude "I'll be drummer now. The party men as they crowd round those who have lucrative offices within their gift, but cry out "I'll be drummer now;"—the bachelor who has been for years a slave to the smiles and wiles of the fair, as he leads a timid bride to the altar, whispers to himself, "I'll be drummer now"—yea, every trade, calling or profession will have its *drummer* as well as its trumpeter; even we—humble and unpretending as we are, could not help exclaiming when we seized our pen to write this article—"we'll be drummer now."—*Baltimore Minerva.*

Virtue is the brighest ornament of youth. As on the one hand, religion never appears more lovely and engaging, than when it dwells on the lips, and is exhibited in the lives of the young people, so on the other hand, young persons never appear so amiable, and deserve so much esteem and confidence, as when they are religious; when they walk in the paths of virtue, honesty, sobriety and integrity. Always interesting in itself, youth is rendered doubly so, when associated with the graces and tempers of the gospel. A young man or a young woman, destitute of religion, may be very estimable and worthy on account of the amiableness of their dispositions, and the propriety of their deportment. But where the spirit and graces of Christianity are added, it is like adding life and motion to a statue, which we have admired for its proportion and decorations. But a young person of elegant form, and engaging manners, who lives in profligacy, impurity, and blasphemy, deserves to be compared to a finished statue, streaming forth corruption, and poisoning the atmosphere with contagion and death.

PRINTING
Of all kinds executed with neatness at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

KENNEBEC ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue to the highest bidder at E. McLellan's Inn in Gardiner, on Saturday the 18th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. all the right in equity which Joseph Mc Causland has to redeem the following described real estate situated in Gardiner, being two Lots of land on the McCausland road, so called, being Lots No. 168, and 169, North of the Cobbesee Contee river, as delineated on a plan of survey made by Solomon Adams, Esq. dated December 30, 1808.

JESSE GOULD, *Deputy Sheriff.*

Gardiner, May 17, 1831.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

KENNEBEC ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue to the highest bidder at E. McLellan's Inn in Gardiner, on Saturday the eighteenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all the right in equity which John Palmer has to redeem the following described real Estate situated in Gardiner, South of the Cobbesee Contee river Lot No. I. eight, fronting on D. Street and measuring 4 rods with the buildings thereon. JESSE GOULD, *Deputy Sheriff.*

Gardiner, May 17, 1831.

NOTICE.

KENNEBEC ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Gardiner Hotel, kept by Thomas Stevens, in Gardiner, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in Equity which Thomas Gilpatrick has of redeeming the following described parcel of land situated in Gardiner aforesaid, viz:—Three lots of land marked and Numbered E. 4, E. 5, and E. 6, and the West half of E. 7. North of the Cobbesee Contee river as delineated on a plan of survey made be Solomon Adams, Esq. dated December 30, 1808, to which reference may be had for a more particular description—being the same now occupied by said Thomas Gilpatrick and Thomas Gilpatrick, Jr. the same being under Mortgage.

JESSE GOULD, *Deputy Sheriff.*

Gardiner, May 21, 1831.

PEASE'S SMUT MACHINE.

THE subscriber having been constituted sole agent for the State of Maine, for the sale of Dan Pease's *PATENT SMUT MACHINE*, and the right of using the same; hereby offers for sale rights for using the said Machine, for counties, towns or single machines, on liberal terms. These Machines having been in use many years and received the entire approbation of all who have ever used them, need no other recommendation than the universal approbation which they have always received upon trial

Applications made to the subscriber at Gardiner, Maine, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. ZEBULON SARGENT.

Gardiner, April 27, 1831. 3m.

The attention of the public is invited to the following certificate.

The undersigned hereby certify, that they have used one of *Pease's Patent Smut Machines,* for about three years,—that they consider it the best Machine for cleansing grain, now in use. It not only cleanses the grain from all smut, dust and chaff, but also separates it from all foreign seeds. The Machine is one of simple construction, and, judging from the one we have in use, of durability,—and we cheerfully recommend it to the attention and patronage of the public.

JAMES N. COOPER,
ALEX'R COOPER.

Pittston, May 19, 1831.

THE CHRISTIAN PREACHER,
AND
UNIVERSALIST REGISTER,

IS a Monthly publication of Original Sermons, by living Universalist Ministers. The design of the work is to spread before the public the best pulpit productions of clergymen in this denomination, with a view to correct the misrepresentations which are abroad concerning our sentiments, and to promote the cause of a rational faith and of practical godliness.

Each number will contain at least 16 octavo pages. On the last two pages of the covers will be published, under the title of UNIVERSALIST REGISTER, an account of Events interesting to the Universalist denomination, short Expositions of scripture passages, &c.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance, or on delivery of the first number. New subscribers can be furnished with all the numbers of the volume, commencing in January, 1831.

☞Orders for the work should be addressed (*post paid*) to WILLIAM A. DREW, Augusta, Me. who will be very thankful for any favors our Universalist brethren may grant him towards extending its circulation. Feb. 8, 1831.

A CARD.

MR. PALMER, thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to him during his stay here last summer, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Gardiner and vicinity that he has again taken a room at Mr. M'Lellan's Hotel, where he will be happy to wait upon all those who may favor him with a call.

Specimens of Painting, shewing, he trusts, a reasonable degree of improvement, may be seen at his room.

May 3d, 1831. 18

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

HEMP having been introduced into our State, and we the undersigned, being firmly convinced from sundry experiments, that the business of growing may be made a profitable one to our farmers,—have formed ourselves into a Company, (entitled the *Farmington Falls Hemp Co.*) for the pupose of encouraging the cultivation of Hemp, and erecting machinery for dressing and preparing it for market.

As the business is new to most of our farmers, and consequently the proper information respecting the best methods of managing the crop wanting, we have taken much pains to investigate the business, and obtain the experience of those who have been engaged in it.

From the experiments tried in this place and vicinity the past season, it would be proper to state, that the Hemp should be sown as early as the ground becomes dry, or warm enough for the seed to vegetate: a light, rich soil should be selected. It should be ploughed and harrowed finely, and the seed sowed as soon thereafter as possible, to prevent the thistles or weeds getting the start of the Hemp. After the seed is sown, a roller should be passed over the ground to level it, so the Hemp may be cut close. Two and a half bushels of seed per acre has been found to be a proper quantity to sow on good land, and it will be proper here to add, that none but good should be put into hemp. It should be cut when full in the bloom, or before the seed has formed, as by letting it stand until the seed is ripe, the color is much injured and considerable weight of lint is lost. It should be cut with a cradle or hemp hook, and bound in small bundles. It should be put immediately into the water,—vats are preferable to rot in; but in no instance should hemp be put into running water, as from ten to twenty per cent of the coat would be washed off. The best way to determine when the hemp is rotted, will be, to take out a bundle every day after the fourth, and dry it, either by the fire or sun, and when the coat or fibre is found to separate readily from the stalk, it should be taken out and spread on the ground to dry. Care should be taken to keep it straight as possible in this process, as well as in harvesting. As soon as it is found to be dry, it should be stacked or housed, as the color would be injured by leaving it exposed to the weather, after once dry.

We will pay $20 per ton for Hemp stem delivered at the Machine, managed in this way, or a proportionate price for unrotted, and that which has stood for seed.

We would recommend, that instead of planting with drills for seed, that it be sown broad-cast, in the same manner as for lint, and let it stand until nearly all the seed is ripe: In this way nearly or quite the quantity of seed would be obtained per acre, as if planted and hoed,—and the lint will pay all expense of raising; your seed thereby being clear gain.

Our machine will be put in operation about the first of October next, after which time Cash will be paid for hemp stem, as above.

Those wishing seed, will be furnished at one dollar per bushel, by applying to the subscriber.

By order of the Directors.
JOHN RUSS, *Agent for H. Co.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

1000 BARRELS CIDER. Apply to WHEELER & PERKINS.

Augusta, April 26, 1831. 18

APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN honest and capable young man is wanted as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Inquire at this Office.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN MILLS.

THE Subscriber has invented and applied to use, an important improvement in the Reacting Water Wheel, for which he has obtained Letters Patent, and which he now offers for sale in single Rights, or in districts to suit purchasers.

The subscriber confidently asserts, that more labor can be performed with a given water power by his wheel than by any water wheel now in use, while the expense is less than one fourth that of the Breast Wheel. It has been found, by actual *experiment*, to perform twice the labor of the Tub Wheel placed in the same situation. Being on a perpendicular shaft no geering is necessary in its application to Grist Mills and other machinery. It is peculiarly adapted to small streams with a moderate head of water, and is but little affected by back water. The wheel and shaft are both of *Cast Iron* and of course very durable.

This wheel is now in successful operation in the grist mill of Hon. JAMES BRIDGE, Augusta, (Me.) where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves. JOHN TURNER.

Augusta, Dec. 1, 1830.

I hereby certify that I have lately erected a Grist Mill in Augusta, with two run of stones, the one moved by a tub wheel of the most approved construction, the other by Turner's Improved Reacting Wheel.—The reacting Wheel has been in operation seven weeks, and has proved itself to be decidedly preferable to the tub wheel. JAMES BRIDGE.

Augusta, Dec. 5, 1830.

This may certify, that I, the undersigned, have for a number of years used a tub wheel for grinding bark, and have now applied to the same use and in the same situation, Turner's Improved Reacting Wheel and have found it to perform four times the labor with the same quantity of water. JOSEPH HAM.

N. B. The subscriber having seen an advertisement recently published in the Independent Chronicle and Boston Patriot, signed by one Calvin Wing, in which the public are cautioned against purchasing rights for *Cast Iron Reaction Water Wheels of any description* or using any such wheels without the consent of said Wing or his authorised agents, hereby gives notice that he can furnish proof that said Wing has no exclusive right to the common Cast Iron Reaction Water Wheel, these wheels having been in common use in this vicinity for two years past, and are cast and sold almost daily at the Gardiner Iron Works without the consent of said Wing or any other person. All the subscriber claims as his right is the improvement which he has made on the common Reaction Wheel, and this he is ready to warrant and defend to purchasers against the claims of Calvin Wing and all others.

JOHN TURNER.

In consequence of CALVIN WING's notice of Feb. 16, 1831, I deem it a duty to myself to state to the public, that I continue, and shall continue to make and sell my improved Cast Iron Reaction Water Wheel, the *veto* of the said Wing to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will warrant and defend them, and all who purchase them, against the suits and *legal* attacks of any person. I can prove Mr. Wing not to be the first inventor of the Cast Iron Reaction Water Wheel, that the idea did not first originate with him. The first pattern for casting these wheels was made in Dec. 1828, by a Millwright, in the employment of R. H. Gardiner, and the first wheel from this pattern was cast and fitted at the Gardiner Iron Works the same Winter, and is still in operation in a machine shop in Gardiner, since which time large numbers have been cast and sold at the same place without the consent of said Wing. With his improvement of putting two or more wheels on a shaft I have nothing to do, with *his "lighter"* I have nothing to do, but his *exclusive right* of casting the wheel of Iron, I dispute. Even allowing for a moment that he is the true inventor, it is believed that by reference to the decisions of the Supreme Court, it can be shewn, that when an individual suffers his invention to go into public use for a long time without special agreement or understanding that it is to become the subject of a patent, it is a *bona fide* gift to the public and a patent will not hold. Again he denominated my improvement a variety of his *"lighter,"* and at the same breath denominates it as *"mis-improvement,* the "reverse of useful" and that a patent will not hold. Let me inform him that the term "useful" is used in the statute, in "contradistinction to frivolous and mischievous." See Fessenden, 365, also Mason's Rep. 182, Lowell, vs. Lewis. I am perfectly willing to submit by claims to the proper tribunal. JOHN TURNER.

TO PHYSICIANS.

DR. PIKE, wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his *Stand,* in the town of Litchfield, near Goodwin's Mills, (so called) to a Physician on the most reasonable terms. The Farm consists of about 60 acres of good land, with buildings thereon. Conditions of payment as follows—one half on delivery of said property, and the remainder within three or four years, with good security. JESSE PIKE.

Litchfield, May 12, 1831.

C. DICKMAN

HAS received his *SPRING STOCK* of *ENGLISH, W. I. and DOMESTIC GOODS*—Hard Ware, Looking Glasses, Crockery and Glass Ware; also Swedes and Russia IRON; Spike and Nail Rods; Cast and German STEEL, Iron Bars, &c. which will be sold low for cash, country produce or on short credit.

Just received on consignment 18 doz. Bislee's Cast Steel HOES; also, a few dozen Manure Forks, an excellent article, which will be sold at Boston prices.

WANTED as above 32 large Hackmetack Knees, suitable for standards; also 1000 feet Birds Eye Maple Boards, 1-2 inch thick.

Augusta, May 18, 1831.

WHITE MARBLE GRAVE-STONES.

A FEW pairs of superior white Marble Grave Stones from the quarries at Dover, New York, are for sale and may be seen near the Bank in this village. The stones will be finished in any manner that may be desired, and such inscriptions put upon them, by an experienced workman, as any purchaser may wish. These are the first white marble stones ever offered for sale here and those persons who may wish to place at the graves of their friends, the most appropriate and durable stones, are invited to embrace this opportunity. The stones are a consignment from an extensive establishment and will be sold cheap.

Apply to P. SHELDON.

Gardiner, May 10, 1831. 19.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has taken the Fulling Mill and Carding Machine in Unity owned by Col. James Conner, of Gardiner, formerly occupied by Mr. Morse, and intends to carry on the business of CARDING WOOL and DRESSING CLOTH in its various branches and is ready to accommodate all those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom in the above business. His terms will be as liberal as at any Mills in the vicinity; and all favors gratefully acknowledged.

☞HATS constantly for sale. Cash paid for Wool and Wool-skins at the Mill. JAS. S. CRAIG.

Unity, May 5, 1831 3m

MR. COBB'S SERMON.

A SERMON by Rev. S. Cobb, on Gen. iii. 4, *"And the serpent said unto the woman, ye shall not surely die,"* just published and for sale at P. SHELDON'S Bookstore; price 6 cents. April 28.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Carriage Making Business a Boy sixteen years of age. None need apply except they are naturally of a mechanical genius, trusty and of steady habits. L. W. KIMBALL.

Gardiner, May 10, 1831. 19

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.
TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable on or before the commencement of each volume, or at the time of subscribing, or two dollars and fifty cents if paid within or at the close of the year; and in all cases where payment is delayed after the expiration of a year, interest will be charged.

Twenty-five cents each, will be allowed to any agent, or other person, procuring new and good subscribers; and ten per cent. will be allowed to agents on all monies collected and forwarded to the publishers, free of expense, except that collected of new subscribers, for the first year's subscriptions.

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